### **NASA AATT HITS Program**

(Helicopter In-flight Tracking System)

## FAA Safe Flight 21 En Route and Oceanic Applications

**April 28, 2004** 









Briefing to:

NASA ICNS Conference Surveillance Session

Prepared by:

Chris Daskalakis
Patrick Martone
U.S. DOT Volpe Center

**Surveillance and Assessment Division (DTS-53)** 

### **HITS I Overview**

- Period: 2001 and 2002
- Participants: NASA, Volpe, Sensis
- Function: Surveillance using 2 technologies:
  - Wide Area Multilateration (WAM)
  - Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)

### Purposes:

- Engineering 1: WAM concept validation
- Engineering 2: Effectiveness of WAM and ADS-B over water
- Operational: Test acceptability of WAM as helicopter flight following system

## **HITS I Coverage**

### **Coverage areas**

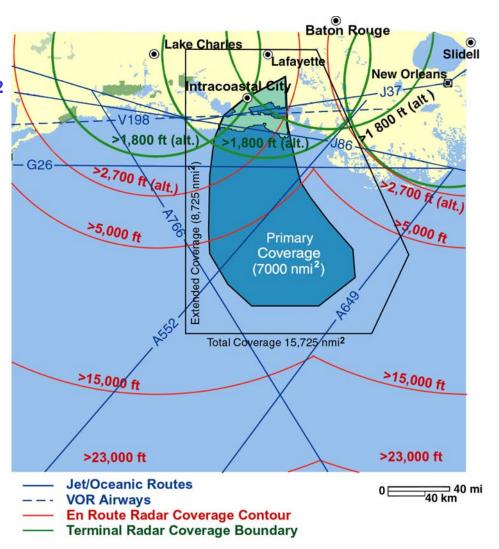
- "Primary" (containing ground sites) — 7,000 nmi<sup>2</sup> above 100 ft altitude
- "Extended" 8,725 nmi<sup>2</sup> above 1000 ft
- Additional at higher altitudes

### En route radars

- Lake Charles
- Slidell

### **Terminal radars**

- Lafayette
- Lake Charles
- Baton Rouge
- New Orleans



### **HITS II Overview**

- Period: 2003 and 2004
- Participants: NASA, FAA, Volpe, Sensis
- Functions: Surveillance using 2 technologies:
  - Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)
  - Wide Area Multilateration (WAM)

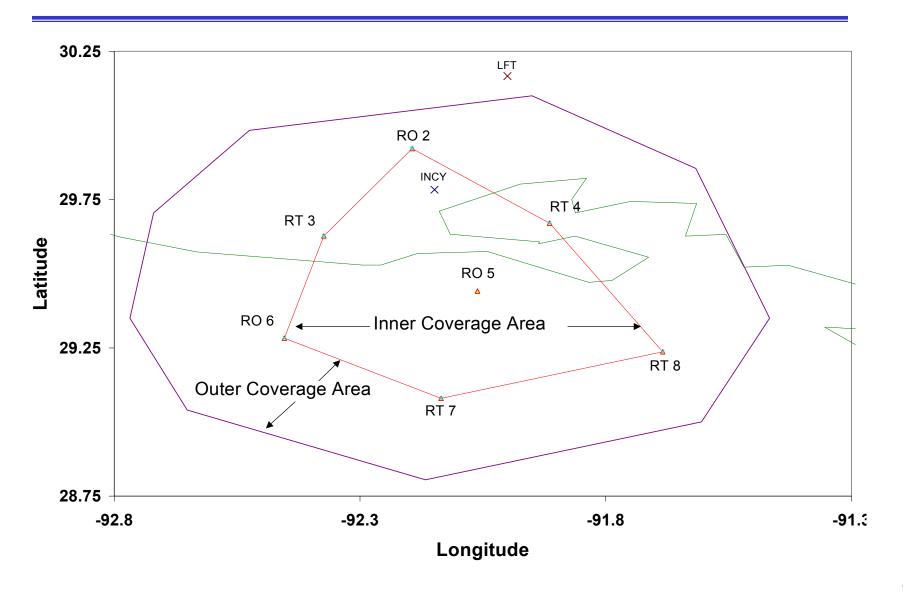
### Purposes:

- Operational 1: Demonstrate continuous surveillance between U.S. (central Gulf coast) and Mexico (Yucatan)
- Operational 2: Test validity of WAM for terminal area helicopter operations
- Engineering 1: Demonstrate effectiveness of ADS-B over very wide area (400,000 nmi²)
- Engineering 2: Test WAM over very wide area

## Multilateration Terminal Area System Overview

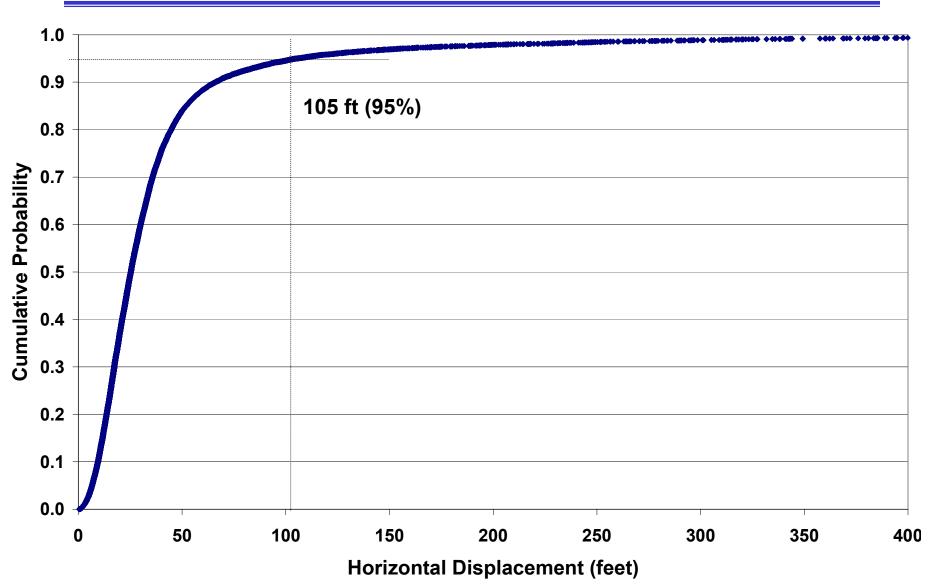
- Controlled flight tests of the terminal area system at Intracoastal City, LA conducted June 10 to June 12, 2003
- Two rotary wing aircraft (Bell 206 Long Ranger) leased from Petroleum Helicopters, Inc.
  - Aircraft flew predefined flight segments below 10k feet
  - Tests conducted using discrete and non discrete beacon codes
  - Aircrafts' ATCRBS (Mode A/C) transponders checked with portable test set each morning
  - Transponder "swapped out" on Tail # N906PH after June 10 flight test
    - Higher power transponder 600 Watts
      - Original transponder output measured at 300 Watts from transponder test kit
    - Questionable performance
- Government evaluated HITS performance qualitatively for discrete targets in the following categories:
  - Positional Accuracy
    - Nominal Errors
    - Large Errors (False Targets)
  - Update Interval
    - Horizontal Position
    - Beacon (Mode A) Code
    - Altitude (Mode C) Code
  - Probability of Detection
    - Total percentage of position reports received within five seconds
  - Coverage Volume
  - Target Resolution

## **INCY Coverage Area**

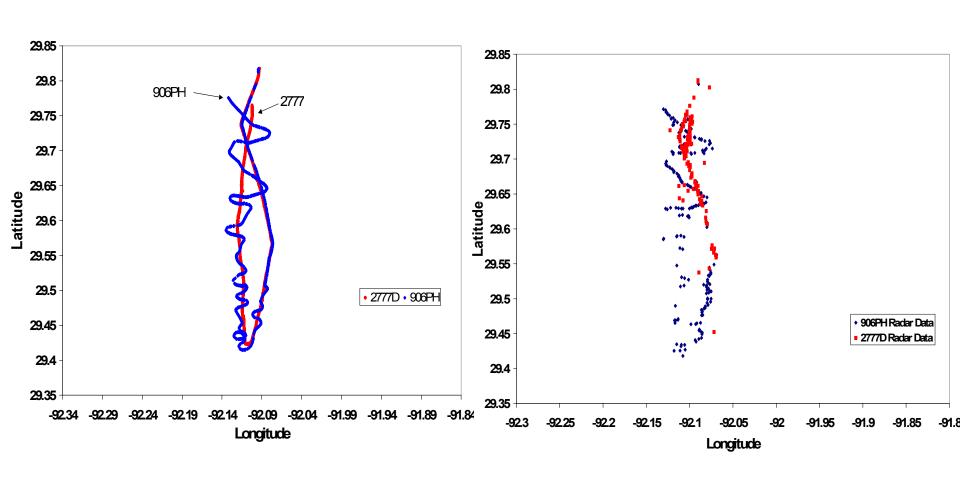


## Horizontal Difference Cum. Prob.

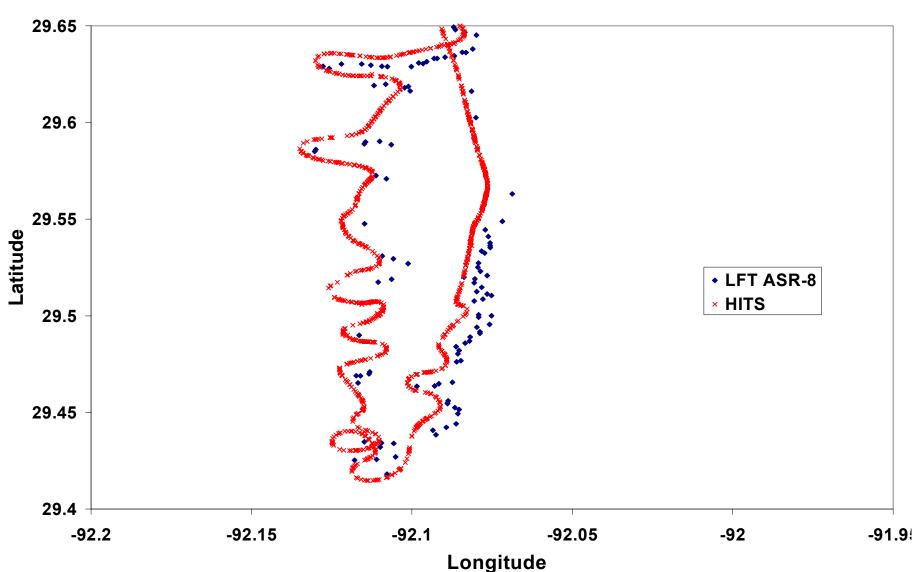
(HITS Multilateration) – (GPS)



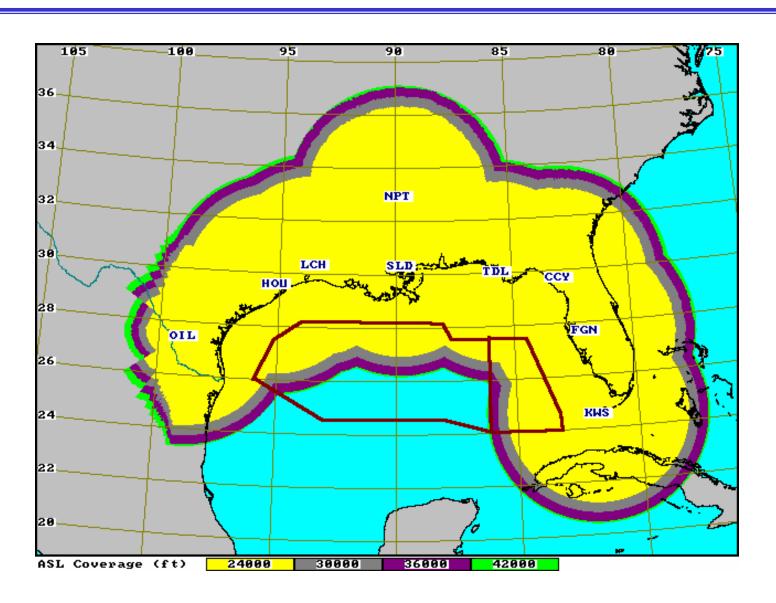
## Multilateration v ASR – 8 Data



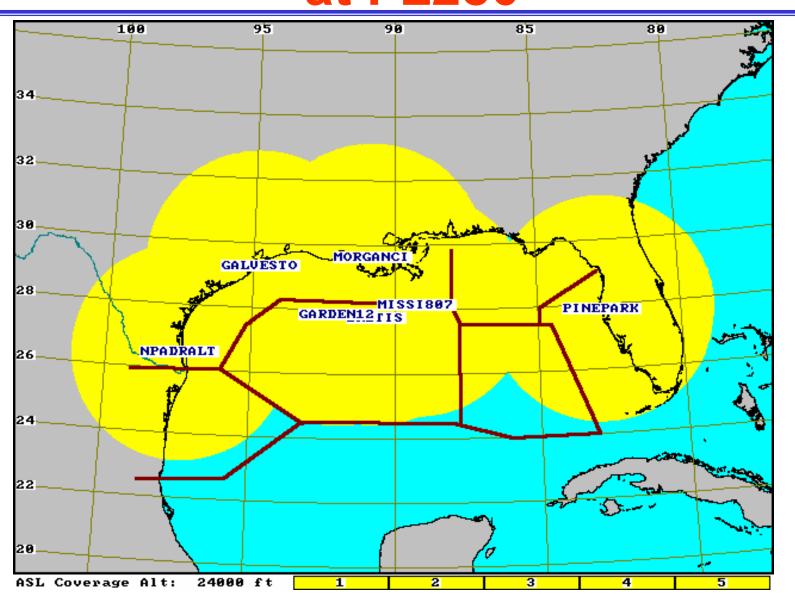
# Target Resolution Multilateration v. ASR - 8



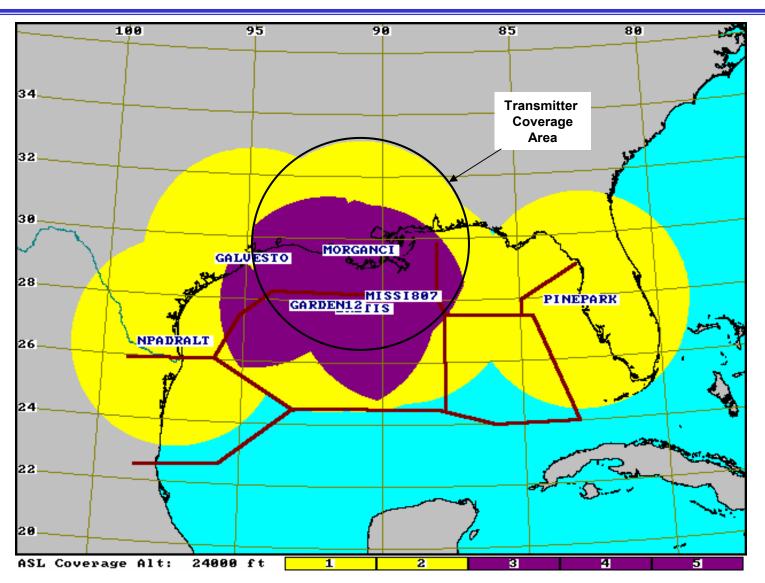
# **EnRoute Radar Coverage Gulf of Mexico**



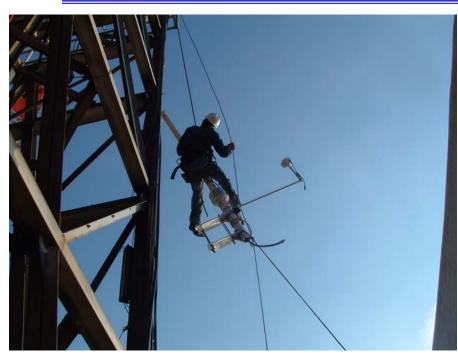
# ADS-B Coverage at FL280



# Multilateration Coverage at FL280

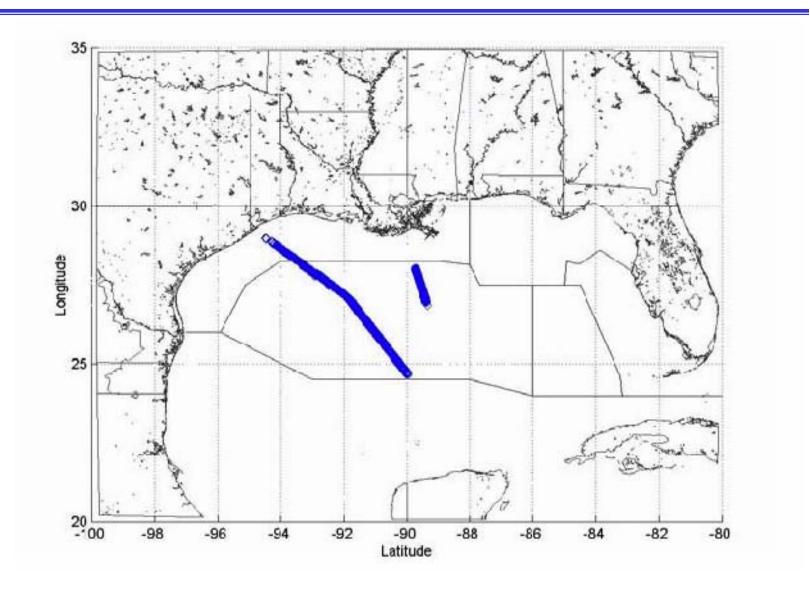


## **HITS II Remote Units**

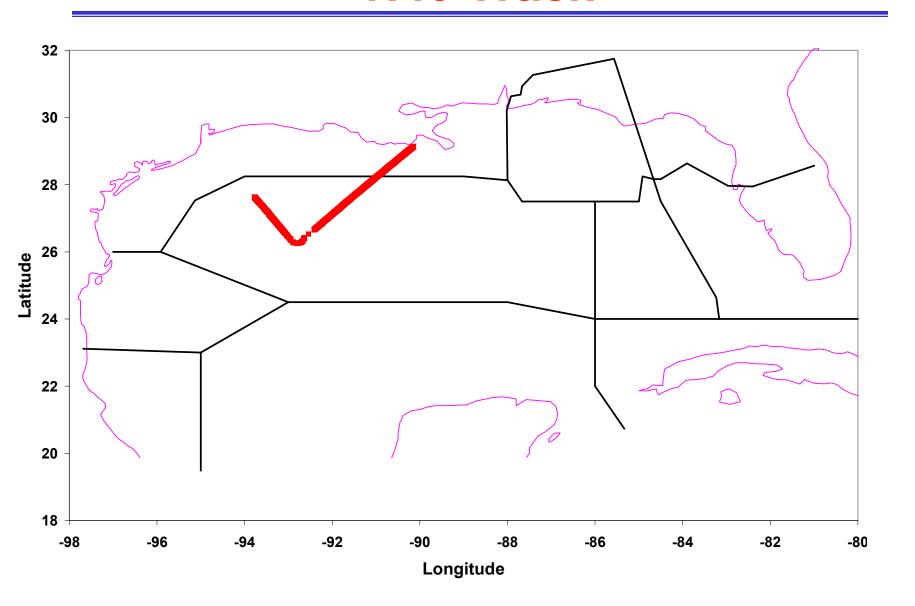




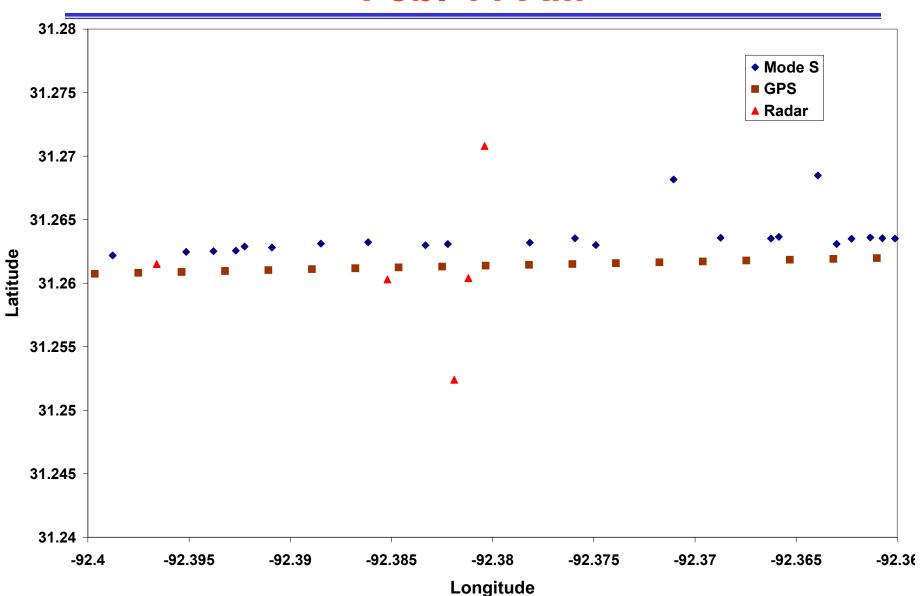
# Wide Area Multilateration N40 Track



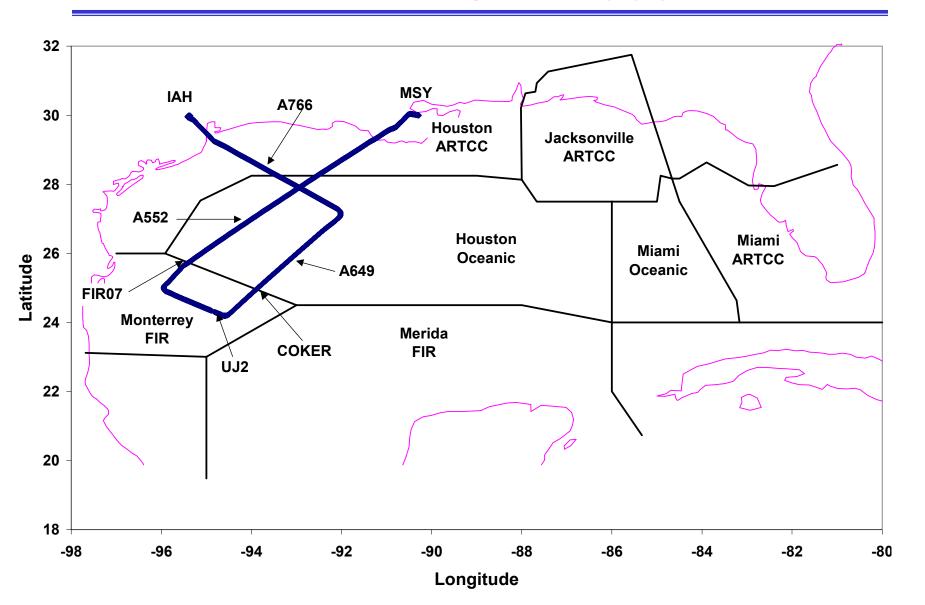
# Wide Area Multilateration N40 Track



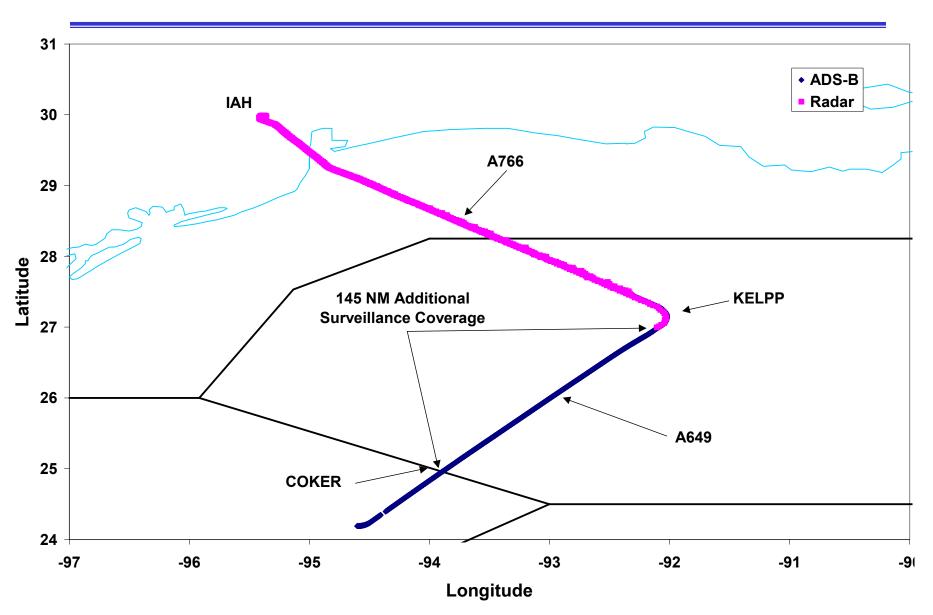
## GPS, Multilateration, and Radar Feb. 11 AM



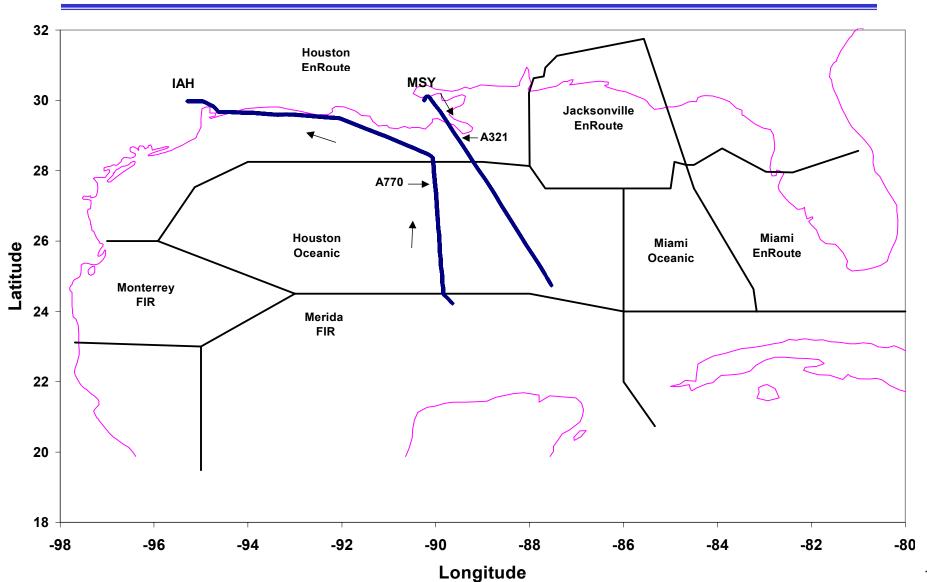
## N40 Flight Test IAH – MSY FL300



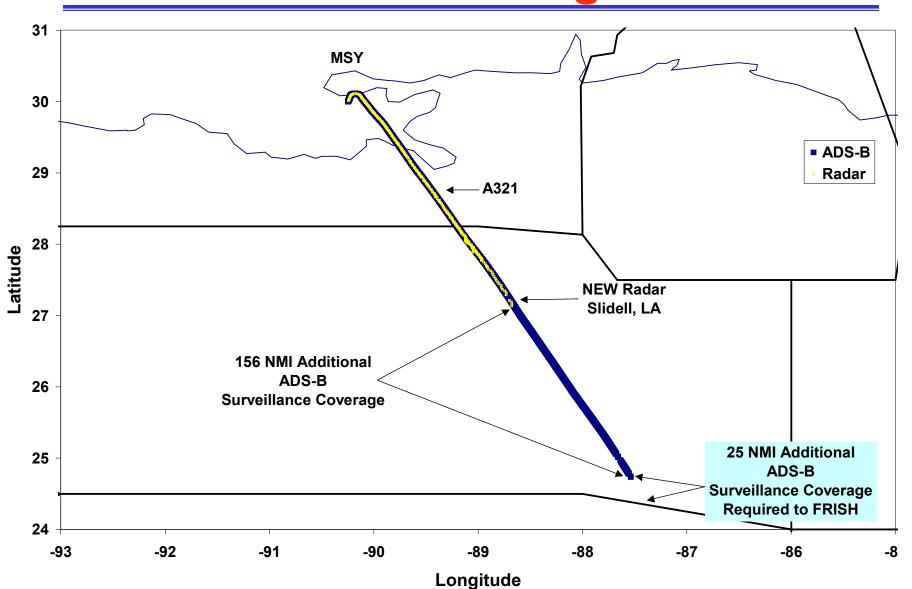
## **ADS-B v Radar Coverage**



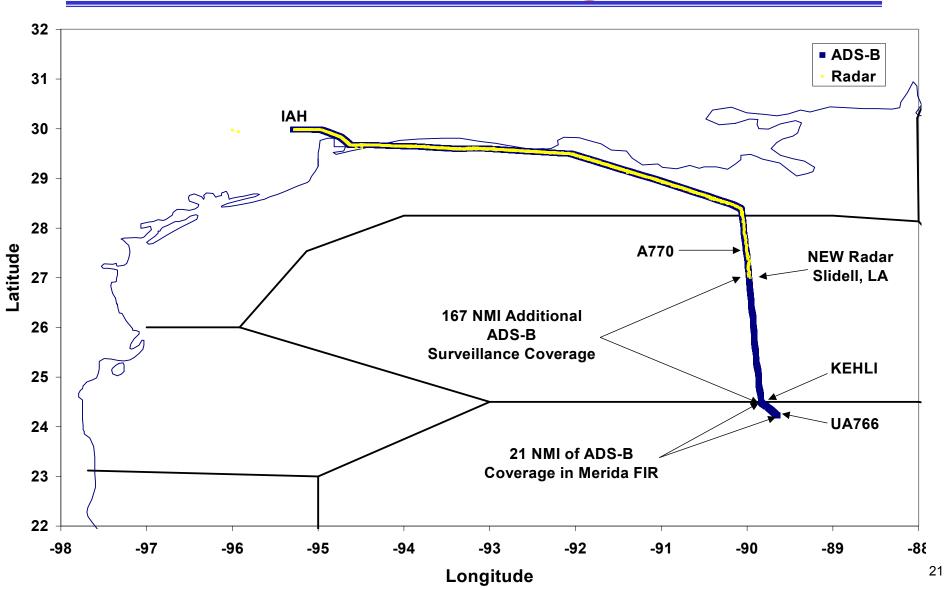
## N40 Flight Test MSY – IAH FL 280



## ADS-B vs. Radar Data Jan 7 PM Flight



## ADS-B vs. Radar Data Jan 7 PM Flight



### **ADS-B Performance**

#### Range

Remote Units (Brutus and Mars) performance limited by line-of-sight and not RF performance

### Position Update Interval

- Update rates within 200 nmi well suited for EnRoute domain
- For aircraft target beyond 200 nmi, ADS-B performance was <u>outstanding</u>

### Altitude Update Interval

- Aircraft altitude embedded in the ADS-B position message
- Updates identical to position updates

### Flight ID Update Interval

HITS decoded aircraft Flight ID when present

#### False Targets

No false targets observed in data

### Velocity reports

 Velocity reports decoded by HITS but ASTERIX 10 message does not support dissemination to users

### Special Pulse Indicator

Flight testing indicated error w/some transponders outputting SPI in ADS-B message set

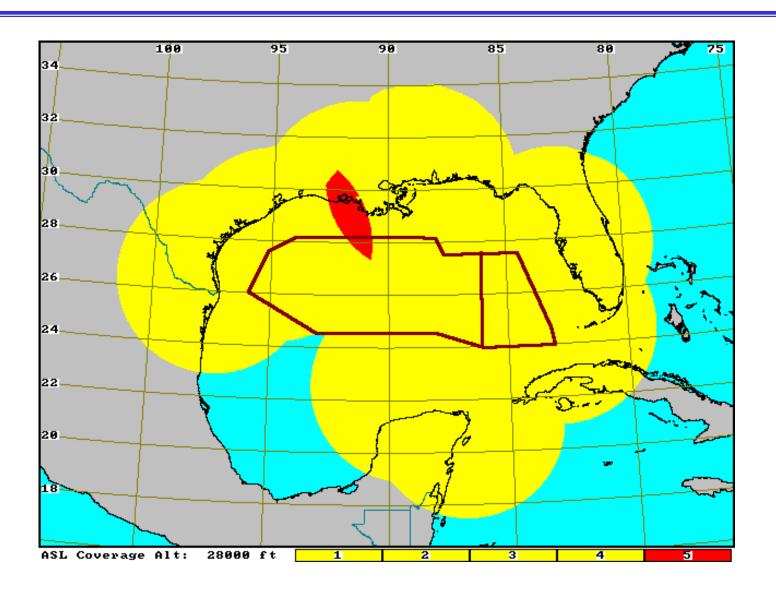
### **ADS-B Performance Observations**

- HITS provided coverage into Mexican FIR at the following EnRoute intersections:
  - SWORD
  - FRISH
  - FIR07
    - N40 flew at FL370 for these tests
    - Need to validate performance in the March flight test to determine if performance related to anomalous propagation
- Appears to be sufficient coverage for Houston Oceanic West Sector
- Houston East Sector however will require additional ground stations for improved performance
  - FRISH/MYDIA not within HITS coverage area at FL280
- Additional sights will be required west of Key West FI, and the Yucatan Peninsula

## **Next Steps**

- NASA R&D effort to assess multilateration and ADS-B has been completed
  - Volpe Center will submit report detailing results since 2003
- FAA's SF21 Program Office responsible for defining an architecture, Communication, Weather and Surveillance (CWS), for Low and High Altitude users
  - Current HITS II configuration will remain in place until April 2005
- For low altitude users, 1,500 ft minimum altitude for surveillance and voice communication coverage
- For high altitude users, FL280 minimum altitude coverage for surveillance and voice communication coverage
- Initial lay down of CWS equipment sited at Gov't facilities and major oil platform owners (per Memorandum of Agreement)

## Predicted High Altitude Coverage Surveillance and Communications



## Predicted Low Altitude Coverage Surveillance and Communications

